The CAPITOL HILL MONITOR

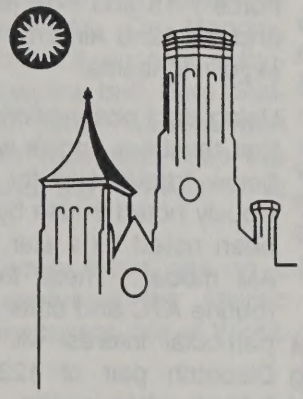
MAY 1994

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 with funds bequeathed to the United States by James Smithson, an English scientist. Since then, the Smithsonian has grown into the world's largest museum complex with 16 museums and the National Zoo. The Smithsonian Institution, an independent federal trust, holds some 139 million artifacts and specimens in its collection. The Institution, also a center for research, is dedicated to public education, national service and scholarship in the arts, sciences and history.

Nine Smithsonian museums are on the National Mall between the Washington Monument and the Capitol. A three-level underground building that opened in 1987 houses two museums and the S. Dillon Ripley Center, which includes the International Gallery, offices and classrooms. Five other museums and the Zoo are elsewhere in Washington. The National Zoo also has a substantial reseach and veterinary facility near Front Royal (closed to the public). The Cooper-Hewitt/National Museum of Design and the new National Museum of the American Indian are in New York City.

In Washington, each museum security control room identifies using the museum's phonetic letter designation followed by the word "control." Security officers identify with a single digit (for a supervisor) or double digit, preceded by the museum's designation.



SI-Washington Frequencies

169.2000 r F1: Security
169.2000 s F2: Talkaround
169.0375 s SI Transportation (see note)
169.0500 s Motorpool
163.7000 s Paging
169.7250 s National Zoological Park Police
408.4000 s National Zoological Park Staff
409.7750 s National Air & Space Museum Video Crews
418.0750 s Maintenance and Cleaning Crews
169.3750 i Input to 169.2 (F1)

Guards at the National Postal Museum routinely operate on Channel 2 (169.2 talkaround), but can communicate on either channel 1 or 2.

Museums are employing wireless audio tours. The National Zoo's Audio Tour, for example, transmits on 49.77, 49.83, 49.845, 49.875, 49.86 and 49.89. We have yet to locate the frequencies used by the audio tours at the Natural History Museum and the Anacostia Museum.

169.0375 is reportedly an SI transportation frequency, but has not been monitored in use. Has anyone confirmed it in actual use? Parking attendants at the National Zoo communicate on VHF low-band Motorola HT1000 portable radios (not CB), but the frequencies are unknown. If you can help us solve any of these mysteries, please do!

SI Buiilding Identifiers (Note: One identifier may serve for a group of locations)

Alpha: National Museum of Natural History
Bravo: Smithsonian Institution Building (Castle); Arts & Industries Building
Charlie: National Museum of American History
Delta: National Museum of American Art, National Portrait Gallery, Renwick Gallery
Echo: National Air & Space Museum
Foxtrot: Anacostia Museum, Outpost Detachment
Golf: Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden,
Hotel: Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Enid A. Haupt Garden, Freer Gallery of Art (including Quad), National Museum of African Art,
Kilo: Canine Unit
Sierra: National Postal Museum

Because it operates semi-independently, there is no designator for the zoo.

SI Radio Codes

10- 1 Receiving you poorly
10- 2 Receiving you well
10- 3 Stop transmitting
10- 4 Message received, understood
10- 7 Out of service
10- 8 In service
10- 9 Repeat last transmission
10-19 Proceed to ___
10-20 Report location
10-21 Call by telephone
10-25 Report in person to ___
10-36 Time check
10-59 Escort
10-76 En route
10-77 Estimated time of arrival
10-78 VIP entering building
10-80 Notify ___

SI *Signal Codes (Emergencies only)*

1 Secure all exits
2 Assault
3 Bomb threat
4 Fire at ___
5 Evacuate visitors from building
6 Emergency at ___
7 Holdup alarm at ___
8 Officer in trouble at ___
White - All clear

OTHER RADIO-EQUIPPED WASHINGTON MUSEUMS

Security guards at the National Gallery of Art, at Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue NW, operate on a repeater, 406.55, with an input of 411.55. Visitor services and administrative staff at the Gallery operate on another repeater, 168.35, with an input of 163.1 (141.3 Hz). As an interesting note, 163.1 and 168.35 is the VHF common-user pair, used by numerous federal agencies. Just a few blocks from the Gallery, 168.35 is the input to the Supreme Court's 163.1 repeater (just the reverse of the Gallery's repeater, but with a CTCSS of 127.3 Hz)!

Cleaning and Maintenance crews at the Gallery operate on 408.0, simplex. The NGA is also authorized to operate on 408.4 and 418.05, the UHF common-user pair, which is similar to the VHF pair mentioned above. We have yet, however, to note the Gallery on either 408.4 or 418.05.

Staff and security at the federally chartered US Holocaust Memorial Museum, at 14th Street and Raoul Wallenberg Place SW, communicate primarily on a five-channel federally owned Motorola trunked radio system. While in the museum the trunked system input frequencies, 410.025, 414.925, 418.025, 418.425 and 419.775, provide much better reception than the output frequencies, since the transmit site is located elsewhere.. The output frequencies are 406.25, 406.85, 408.45, 408.7, and 408.9. This is a multi-user system in the downtown DC area. The other user most often heard is security at HHS complex (who identify as "control" for the base and "post" followed by a number for the units).

Some, if not most of the guards at the Holocaust museum, are employed by Securiguard Inc. Besides the trunked system, Securiguard also uses a repeater on 464.6 (67.0 Hz) at the museum, but on a limited basis. Securiguard is also licensed on 462.025 and 463.3, neither of which have been noted in use at the Museum.

Security at the Corcoran Museum and School of Art, at 17th Street and New York Avenue NW, communicates on a simplex channel, 469.825 (162.2 Hz).

The National Museum of Women in the Arts, at 1250 New York Avenue NW, holds a license for 463.3, a simplex frequency which we have yet to confirm in operation.

* * *

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE OPEN HOUSE

The annual Department of Defense Joint Services Open House is set for Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21, at Andrews AFB. Featured attractions this year will include the Navy's Blue Angels and the Army's Golden Knights. The Blue Angels are expected to arrive about a week in advance and may perform practice maneuvers before the open house (so you'll want to enter their frequencies into your scanner as soon as you receive this newsletter).

Besides the Blue Angels and the Golden Knights, other aerial demonstrations will include the Navy F-14 and Air Force F-15 and F-16 jet fighters, the Marine AV-8 Harrier and the 82nd Airborne Division and the Andrews-America skydiving teams.

Using past observations as a guide, we're able to predict that the Blue Angels will likely choose one or two of the below frequencies for communication. Frequencies previously noted in use by the Blue Angels in this area have been noted by a star. The "140" frequencies are in the AM mode. These frequencies are in addition to the routine ATC and other frequencies in use at Andrews. Of particular interest will be the Naval Air Facility Piilot to Dispatch pair of 122.85/386.8. At least two of the following frequencies, 142.0 and 143.0, are in heavy use in the NFM mode in the DC area by NDW taxis and the 3rd Infantry, repectively. In the past, military police from the MDW and DC National Guard have used 141.225 [136.5] to coordinate their support to the ADW Security Police.

118.200
123.400 Air Show Control "Common"
141.560 Charlie
142.000 Alpha (primary)
142.025 (NFM) Ground Support (paired with 142.625?)
142.2625
143.000 Bravo (alternate)
143.600 Maintenance (Ch. 10)
238.150
241.400
250.800 Planes 5 and 6
251.500 *
251.600 Planes 5 and 6; Air-to-Ground (Ch. 10/19) *
263.350 Planes 5 and 6 (Ch. 10) *
275.350 Planes 1, 2, 3 and 4; Air-to-Air/Gnd (Ch. 9) *
319.800
345.900
360.400 Operations Coordination
384.400
391.900 Air Coordination
395.900 Air Coordination

If you attend the air show, please take notes and share your findings with the rest of us. Make certain to check the open house hotline, 301-568-5995, several days before the show. Also check the October 1992 and August 1993 newsletters for details from Joe Gallagher on previous open houses at Andrews.

* * *

FIRE BUFFS TO CONVERGE ON OCEAN CITY

The Maryland State Firemen's Association is holding its annual convention in Ocean City from Sunday, June 12 through Wednesday, June 15. On Monday, June 13, scanner enthusiast/fire buff Dave Statter and weatherman Doug Hill will speak on weather reporting. Keep this profile handy should you attend the convention or perhaps visit later this summer.

Ocean City, Maryland's best known resort, sits on a 10-mile barrier island which separates the Atlantic Ocean from a chain of bays - Sinepuxent, Isle of Wight, Big Assawoman and Montego.

While in Ocean City (or nearby) you should monitor the Beach Patrol repeater on 155.37. You'll hear a great variety of activity from the guards on the beach, even in the fall. Last season, after the Public Works left its 154.04 repeater for the city's trunked system, the Beach Patrol added 154.04 as Channel 4. The Beach Patrol uses 155.22, channel 2, as a general purpose tactical channel while 154.04, channel 4, is used as a tactical between supervisors only. Channel 3 in the Beach Patrol radio last season was empty.

Ocean City provides dispatching for its fire, EMS and police from the newly opened EOC on 65th Street. Most every city agency has plans to eventually switch to the city's General Electric trunked system. During March, Ocean City police switched all radio communication to the city's trunked system. The three 460 MHz repeaters are currently not in use, but make certain to try them during the summer since they could easily be taken-over by another city agency. Fire and EMS units have also switched to the system, but simulcast primary operations (one small blessing) on the former dispatch channel, 46.36 MHz.

Four fire stations operate in Ocean City during the summer when the island's population reaches nearly 300,000. During the off-season, when the population plummets to less than 10,000, only two of the four fire stations remain open.

The Ocean City Fire Department identifies as "Station 7," with apparatus utilizing designations in the 700 series. The old Ocean City fire radios (still in use) are configured just like the Worcester County fire radios, with two additional channels, 46.36 and 46.4. Unlike the Ocean City fire apparatus, however, 46.32 is Channel 2 in Ocean City EMS units. Ocean City Channel 4 is the Berlin fireground, 46.4.

Just west of Ocean City, back on the mainland, you'll find the exclusive resort community of Ocean Pines. At one time Governor Schaefer supposedly had a summer cottage in Ocean Pines (anyone know if he's still there? - or does it matter given the coming elections?). If the Governor is in Ocean Pines, or Ocean City for that matter, make certain to listen to 453.35 (repeater or simplex) for his entourage.

Like Ocean City, the Ocean Pines Fire Department, Station 11, operates on the Worcester County fire channels, with the addition of an exclusive fireground frequency, 46.34. Ocean Pines fire apparatus, which use designations in the 1100 series, make extensive use of the Ocean Pines UHF frequencies for their operations. Consultations between hospitals and Ocean Pines EMS units (via phone patch) also take place over the UHF frequencies. Listen for the Ocean Pines Yacht Club on marine channels 68 (156.425) and 16 (156.8).

Just across the Delaware state line on Ocean Highway you'll find the barrier island of Fenwick. Unlike its big brother Ocean City, Fenwick offers the convenience of Ocean City with the tranquillity of a smaller resort with no sales tax. Listen for Fenwick Island police officers on the Delaware State Police (DSP) channel (154.755) where they identify using designations in the "914" series ("914-2" or "914-12" for example). Besides the DSP channels Fenwick Island officers operate on 155.01 - the "town channel" as they say in Sussex County.

Make certain to try the new Bethany Beach fire channels, 460.575 and 460.6. 460.6 is an excellent cross-band repeater which simulcasts several VHF low-band channels. Refer to the September 1993 newsletter for details on the cross-band repeaters in use by fire departments on the Eastern Shore.

During past conventions the Prince George's County fire department has erected a suitcase repeater which transmitted in the 500 to 503 MHz band (the same frequency range used by the county's SWAT team). If you get a chance, try searching this band during the convention and please let us know what you find!

Ocean City Area

33.7800	s	F1: Delaware Statewide Fire Dispatch
34.8300	s	Fish & Wildlife Service (Assateague Island)
39.1000	s	F1: MSP Statewide (also Sheriff/OCPD)
39.1800	s	Worcester Co Sheriff
39.2200	s	MD Natural Resources Police (marine unit)
39.4800	s	Ocean City Police (simulcasts dispatch)
39.6000	s	B5: MSP Berlin; Barrack V (was 39.24)
46.2800	s	Ocean City Fire (new, use unknown)
46.3200	s	F2: Ocean City Medical Response
46.3400	s	Ocean Pines Fireground
46.3600	s	F3: Ocean City Fire Dispatch
46.3800	s	F1: Worcester Co Fire Dispatch
46.4000	s	F4: Ocean City Fire (Berlin Fireground)
46.4400	s	F2: Worcester Co Fire Fireground
47.3200	s	F1: SHA Statewide
47.4000	s	F3: SHA District 1 (Worcester Co)
122.8000	s	Ocean City Airport (109.15 Nav)
123.5000	s	Banner Planes (also try 122.75 and 122.9)
151.2050	r	MD Natural Resources Police (159.24 input)
151.3250	s	F2: DNR Eastern Region Parks
151.4600	s	F1: DNR Eastern Region Forests
153.5000	s	Worcester Co Sanitation
154.0250	s	Ocean City Sanitation
154.0400	r	F4: Ocean City Beach Patrol (158.955 input)
154.5700	s	Ocean City Convention Center
154.7550	r	F3: DSP (Sussex County Troops)
154.9500	-	Worcester Co Sheriff (mobile repeaters)
155.0700	s	Worcester Co Sheriff (mobile only)
155.0850	s	Worcester Co Sanitation
155.2200	s	F2: Ocean City Beach Patrol (alternate)
155.2950	s	Worcester Co (Atlantic General Hosp?)
155.3700	r	F1: Ocean City Beach Patrol (158.85 input)
155.4750	s	National Law Enforcement (MSP/Sheriff)
156.1200	r	Worcester Co Highways (151.115 input)
156.8000	s	F16: Maritime Distress, Safety & Calling
157.1000	s	F22A: Coast Guard Liaison
157.1500	s	F23A: Coast Guard Station Ocean City
158.8950	s	Ocean City Recreation
159.4500	r	F3: DNR Statewide (151.145 input)
170.0500	r	US Park Service (Assateague Island)
173.2375	s	Worcester Co (telemetry)
173.2625	s	Ocean City Water Dept (telemetry)
452.6500	r	Ocean City Transportation
453.3500	r	MSP Executive Protection (Berlin site)
460.1500	-	Ocean City Police Former Channel (1r/4s)
460.3250	-	Ocean City Police Former Channel (2r/5s)
460.4250	-	Ocean City Police Former Channel (3r/6s)
461.8750	r	Ocean Pines (security, fire & EMS)
461.9250	r	Ocean Pines (maintenance)
462.0250	r	Ocean Pines
463.0750	d	Med 4: Worcester Co EMS consultations
851.2875	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
852.4375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
853.9625	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
855.2375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
855.4625	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
856.7375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
857.7375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
858.7375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
859.7375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
860.7375	r	Ocean City Multi-Agency Trunked System
866.0125	r	Ocean City Conventional Channel

* * *

DISTRICT'S FIRE DEPARTMENT TESTS CHANGES

On April 3, notes firefighter David Purcell, the District Fire Department started a 60-day pilot program which switches the designated usage for fire channels 2 and 4. Channel 2, 154.235, is now the channel used by fire apparatus which respond on medical calls. Channel 4, 154.205, is the primary fireground channel.

Since channels 1 and 4 are separated by only 15 KHz, interference and desense caused by channel 1 has been a frequent occurrence experienced by units on channel 4. Unlike units on the fireground (who communicate amongst themselves), fire apparatus on medical calls must frequently communicate with the dispatcher. By switching apparatus on medical calls to channel 2, the interference caused by channel 1 will hopefully decrease.

The DCFD communications division says transmitter/receiver antenna changes will allow simultaneous communications, between units and the communications division, to take place more easily utilizing all channels. If you have not already noticed, the fire dispatcher, as part of the pilot program, now identifies as "Communications" instead of "Headquarters." The changes may become permanent if the results of the pilot program are positive.

David also notes that the US Army Corp of Engineers who are recovering munitions at the American University/ Spring Valley "dig site" are using 163.4375, simplex.

UPDATE FROM KEN FOWLER

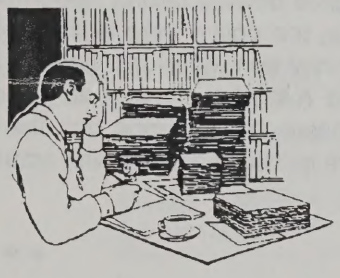
We are sorry to report that Ken Fowler, KD4IIW, has resigned from his post as CHM amateur radio net coordinator. Ken has tried to keep the net going, but has experienced difficulty because of his hectic schedule. John Korman, N3RDC, has expressed interest in taking over for Ken and possibly switching the net to Sunday nights at 7:30 (we'll publicize any official details as soon as we hear from John). We thank Ken very much for his dedication to CHM and for all the effort he puts into our hobby.

Ken is collecting information for the next edition of Scanner Master. Any and all information, he says, will be accepted! Fire department rosters are of special interest. If you want to help out, please send the information to Ken Fowler, PO Box 506, Oakton, Virginia 22124. Thanks Ken!

* * *

NEWSSCAN

by Brent Baker



NATIONAL GUARD HELPS DC POLICE. Beginning in late April, 18 members of the DC National Guard began working eight hours a day, 40 hours each week, for the Metropolitan Police. "Police Chief Fred Thomas," reported an April 19 Washington Times story, "said the program should free up about 10 officers for street duty."

The Guardsmen will work in administrative and intelligence posts, such as working the front desk at stations, running stolen and wanted checks and booking those arrested. About 24 members of the guard, noted the Washington Post, have already been providing technical and administrative help: directing traffic at roadblocks, repairing police vehicles and providing light for citizen anti-crime patrols. The latest program is part of an effort at greater federal-local law enforcement cooperation and is funded through 1995 by $871,000 from the Department of Defense.

FEWER HOT PURSUITS. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) has issued guidelines to tighten up the rules for police pursuits. The guidelines are simply recommendations the council hopes local departments will follow. The new policy was prompted by Falls Church City Vice Mayor Phil Thomas' request for an end to hot pursuits following the death of three people in a car hit by a suspect fleeing an Arlington County officer.

According to an April 18 AP story in The Washington Times, the new policy says suspects should be pursued across state lines only for felonies "when the necessity of immediate apprehension outweighs the level of danger created by the pursuit." In addition, AP reported that "no more than two police vehicles and one supervisor should be involved in pursuit across state lines, unless directed by a supervisor."

An April 14 Fairfax Journal story reported that this rule applied to chases "across jurisdictional lines." AP also reported the council recommended that departments avoid the "use of unmarked police vehicles, motorcycles and other non-conventional police vehicles."

The Journal explained that US Park Police Chief Robert Langston, who heads COG's Police Chiefs Committee, believes that "the procedures will help save the lives of police officers and innocent people and cut the number of lawsuits filed against localities by people who have been injured in hot-pursuit crashes."

Such a policy won't always save lives. Langston recalled that one of his officers weighed pursuing a drunk driver on the George Washington Parkway. "He made the decision not to pursue, but three miles down the road, the drunk driver hit a car, killing a mother of 11."

MARYLAND PARK POLICE TO JOIN PGPD?. The proposed Prince George's County budget for fiscal year 1995 calls for a transition program in which 30 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission police officers will transfer to the county police department. According to the county executive's office, this is the "first step in the merger of the park and county police departments, as recommended by the Turner Commission."

Scanner buff and PGPD Corporal Frank Carson says the MNCP&PC officers will make the transition on July 1 and will wear PGPD uniforms. The park officers will go through about four weeks of training and the entire 15 weeks of the field-training officer program. Once the transition is complete, Frank says, PGPD will assume responsibility for the USAir Arena. The park officers will be paid by the MNCP&PC and will retain all of their benefits but will be subject to PGPD disciplinary procedures.

FCC'S NEW RADIO POLICE. In late April the FCC unveiled a new car equipped with the latest technology to track down unlicensed signals. The car, a Chevy Caprice, includes two computers, a color printer and a satellite receiver in the trunk. "By June," an AP dispatch in the April 24 Washington Times reported, "the FCC will have 10 such cars, each installed with $75,000 worth of equipment." The eventual goal is for each of the FCC's 35 field offices to have at least two cars for agents to drive around to find illegal radio users.

"Inside each car is a control station between the driver and passenger seats. It features a mobile phone, a

computer keyboard and two small screens: one for computer commands and the other for display maps and other information. With the equipment, an FCC agent can pick up a radio signal, delve into a database to determine if it is authorized and pinpoint the location of the transmitter." FCC engineers in the Washington area occasionally communicate on their 167.05 repeater.

CELL PHONES OPERATIONAL IN METRO. Bell Atlantic cellular phone users can now talk while traveling in some parts of the Metrorail system. When Bell Atlantic launched the new service on April 26, Washington's Metrorail became the first subway system in the Western Hemisphere to offer cellular service.

As reported previously in the Capitol Hill Monitor and explained by Arlington County EOC Administrator Steve Souder during our tour last year, Bell Atlantic agreed to let Arlington and DC public safety agencies use its system to support underground 800 MHz communications. In Arlington, Souder explained, the cables hung on the side of the tunnels would support three 800 MHz conventional repeater channels, one for police, one for fire and the third for EMS.

Initially, the phone service covers the Orange/Blue Lines between Metro Center and the Court House/Rosslyn stops in Arlington. In a year, The Washington Post reported April 27, "the service will include 17 more stations on the Yellow Line between Gallery Place and Crystal City; on the Red Line between Union Station and Dupont Circle, and on the Blue Line between Capitol South and Crystal City."

Interestingly, the expansion plan does not cover the tunnel between the Court House station and west of Ballston, seemingly leaving several miles of Arlington without communication capability with their 800 MHz trunked system radios. But it looks like DC Fire will have the support structure to communicate on 800 MHz throughout downtown. The question is, will they take advantage of the capability?

SOMETIMES THE TRUTH HURTS! The cellular industry was outraged last month when Illinois Attorney General Roland Burris released an advisory opinion indicating that it is not improper in Illinois to monitor and record cellular and cordless telephone conversations from scanners. Such conversations, Burris noted, are not private because they are transmitted by radio waves, not telephone lines.

In articles carried by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Chicago Tribune, Burris was quoted saying that "The courts have indicated that the purpose of the [Illinois] eavesdropping statute is to protect an individual's right to a legitimate expectation of privacy and that persons who use a telephone which transmits by radio waves have no justifiable expectation of privacy."

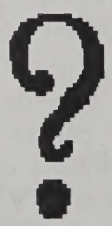
The Chicago Tribune noted that Burris said that "previous court rulings have held that police scanners do not constitute an eavesdropping device." His opinion, however, did not discuss the legality of using any such recorded conversations. Such attorney general opinions do not carry the weight of a court ruling, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch added, but are generally followed by officials.

As expected, the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association, CTIA, disagreed with his advisory opinion. "As an industry," CTIA stated, "we are totally committed to the personal privacy of cellular telephone users... Cellular was never meant to be a 'broadcast-type' service, like CB (citizens band) radios, but rather, wireless telephony. The same expectation of privacy enjoyed by all Americans on the traditional wired phone network should apply to cellular," CTIA insists.

SCANNERS STAR IN MOVIE. The movie "The Paper" plays out one day in the life of a New York City tabloid newspaper and a scanner plays a major part in the plot. Michael Keaton plays the city editor of the New York Sun and Randy Quaid a quirky reporter who spends most of the day sleeping on the couch in Keaton's office. After two out-of-town white businessmen are murdered in a black neighborhood (with anti-white graffiti painted on their car), the police arrest two black teens for the crime.

The arrest takes place when Keaton is out of his office, but the Quaid character later tells the Keaton character that he overheard on the scanner on Keaton's desk some police officers talking about the arrest. Quaid tells Keaton that the police were telling each other that the arrest was phony as higher-ups wanted a quick arrest. This sets up the rest of the movie as Keaton battles to convince his bosses not to report that the teens did it, but they really are innocent of what was actually a mob hit!

* * *



MYSTERY!! SOME HELP PLEASE!!

WHO ARE CLYDE, MIKE, LOUIE, AND VERN -- AND WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

Over the last several weeks, activity has been monitored on 139.00 and 141.225, NFM mode, with "occasional" use of DPL tone 82.5. It appears that there are two aircraft, orbiting at about 15,000 feet, communicating with an uheard ground station. They appear to be civilian rather than military. The intercepts of the conversation indicates they are adjusting equipment that transmits data, possibly including lining up "shots". It has not been determined if they are pasing data between aircraft, or between the ground station and the aircraft. Mention was made at one point of their being over the Eastern Shore. Clyde, for example, will tell Louie to adjust up "point one golf" or "down point 11 henry". They refer to two different sets of

"data", one set starting with "oscar" and the less often heard sets designated with "tango". The sets are called Oscar Alpha, Oscar Bravo, etc. Any thoughts or ideas, or for more info contact Alan (301-270-2531) or Bill Hardman (703-922-5843; daytime only).

Newsletter Staff:

Alan Henney, General Editor and Acting Treasurer
Bill Hardman, Executive Editor
Mike Peyton and Dave Clark, Distribution
Brent Baker, NewsScan Editor

The Capitol Hill Monitor is the non-profit monthly newsletter of the Capitol Hill Monitors. The newsletter keeps scanner enthusiasts abreast of local meetings, frequency profiles and other topics of interest. Dues (which includes 12 issues) are $8. Kindly make checks payable to Alan Henney.

Meeting Coordinators:

Mike Peyton, Maryland Coordinator (703-902-6241)
Ken Fowler, Virginia Coordinator (703-385-2165)

Frequency Forum Computer Bulletin Board:

We encourage computer users to log onto Jack Anderson's Frequency Forum computer BBS at 703-207-9622 (8-N-1). Frequency Forum is the official electronic gathering place for readers of the Capitol Hill Monitor.

Please address all correspondence to Alan. We encourage readers to submit material and to write articles which relate to the hobby. All submissions are subject to editing for both style and content. When submitting material please make certain we have your phone number should we have any questions. We welcome frequency and visitor requests, but please include a SASE.

Alan Henney
6912 Prince George's Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20912-5414
301-270-2531 (voice) / 301-270-5774 (fax)

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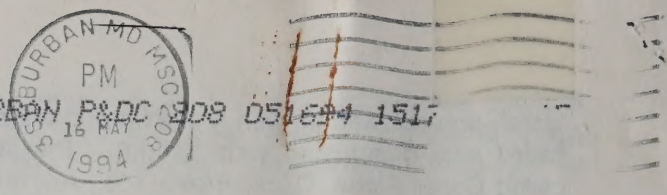

11 Issues Remaining

[redacted]

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